

J-V

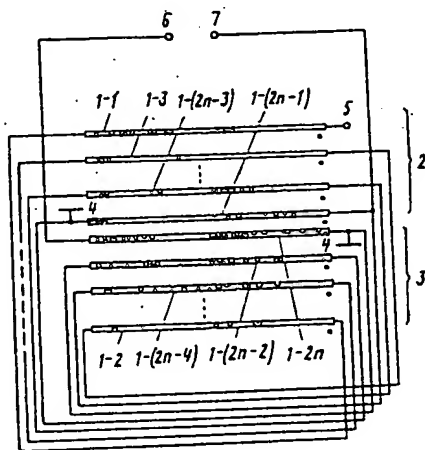
ND/ * V02 L3580 E/34 *SU-877-627
 de-band HF differential transformer - has two core line input
 upled to first and third conductor section ends
 LONDON SE 11.02.80-SU-881218
 (05.11.81) H01f-19/04
 02.80 as 881218 (537AR)
 ide-band differential transformer with the non-symmetrical
 put consisting of the two core line and four sector conductor
 e lir connected to the first and third conductor sectors. The
 nd c e first conductor in the first multicore line and the
 eginn...g of the second conductor in the second multicore line
 re connected to the common bus. Coaxial lines operate in the de-
 coupling mode, equalising the effects of non-symmetrical loads.
 Wave impedance in the two line arrangement should be double
 he wave impedance of any coaxial line of the same length.
 Bul.40/30.10.81 (3pp)

V2-F2

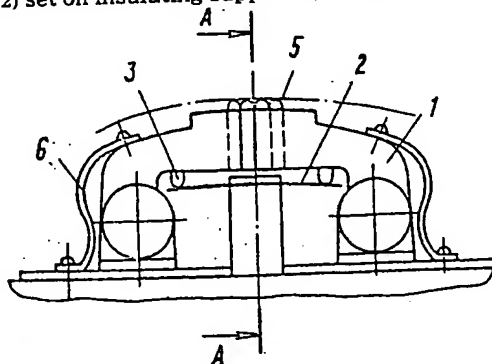
LEPO = * V02 L3581 E/34 *SU-877-628
 Wideband high frequency transformer - has parallel line sectors
 forming symmetrical and non-symmetrical inputs to reduce
 coaxial line power loss
 LENGDPOLY 18.02.80-SU-883621
 (05.11.81) H01f-19/04
 18.02.80 as 883621 (537MC)
 Wideband h.f. transformer used in radio technology has 2n
 conductor sector in parallel with (2n-1) sections to increase
 symmetrical and non-symmetrical loads supply efficiency with
 fewer constructional elements.

The start or the 2n section line and the end of the (2n-1) line are
 connected to the common bus (4). The first sections' starts offset
 the non-symmetrical output (5) w.r.t. but (4). The end of the (1-2n)
 section and the start of the 1-(2n-1) sections form the symmetrical
 input (6,7). With two sections only the wave impedance between
 the first and the third sections is twice that between the second
 and fourth sector. Arrangement reduces total losses in the
 windings and the coaxial lines. Bul.40/30.10.81 (3ppDwg.No.1/2)

V2-F2



IODA/ * V02 L3583 E/34 *SU-877-630
 Current pick-up unit - has L-shaped radiators with contact
 surfaces having sinusoidal profile and supported on flat springs
 IODA KS 22.02.80-SU-884742
 (05.11.81) H01f-21/02
 22.02.80 as 884742 (907WB)
 The current pick-up is used in inductance coils and has increased
 loading capacity and improved reliability by using L-shaped
 radiators (1) with surfaces (5) in contact with the coil turns and
 having a wave profile. The radiators are supported by flat
 springs (2) set on insulating supports (3), and are connected to the



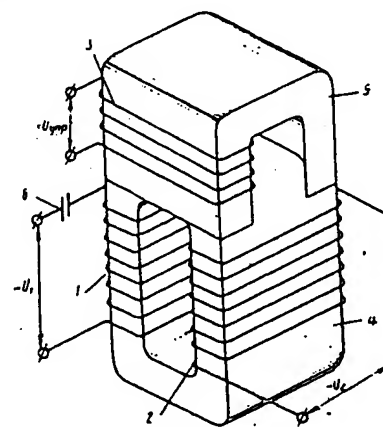
body by flexible current conducting elements (6). Current flows
 from the coil via contacts, radiators and conductors (6). The L-
 shape and sinusoidal surfaces of the radiators enable the working
 capacity to be maintained for deviations from the coil pitch
 exceeding half the width of a turn. Bul.40/30.10.81
 (2ppDwg.No.1/3)

V2-F1

KARD/ * V02 L3584 E/34 *SU-877-631
 Transformer with regulated magnetic permeability core - uses
 closed O-shaped cores coupled to C-shaped low permeability core
 KARDAKOV LV 29.02.80-SU-888391
 (05.11.81) H01f-21/08 H01f-29/14
 29.02.80 as 888391 (537AR)

Saturated core transformer for stabilised electronic appts.
 supplies uses closed O-shaped core coupled to C-shaped core to
 improve the active material utilisation. Transformer contains
 primary (1) and sec. (2) AC windings and the DC control winding
 (3) arranged on two orthogonal connected cores (4,5). C-shaped
 core (5) is made from low magnetic permeability material. D.C.
 in the control winding (3) changes the magnetic permeability of
 the core, regulating the transformer output voltage
 proportionately. A permeability change also changes the current
 density and the voltage drop across the capacitor (6) and the
 prim. Variable magnetic flux does not affect the control winding
 core and so no variable EMF is generated. Bul.4B/30.10.81
 (6ppDwg.No.2/7)

V2-G2A



ZADE/ * V02 L3585 E/34 *SU-877-632
 Saturable core transformer - has magnetically coupled E/shaped
 and C/shaped cores to change transformer inductance with
 control current

ZADEREIG P 29.02.80-SU-889402
 (05.11.81) H01f-21/08 H01f-29/14
 29.02.80 as 889402 (537MC)

Saturating transformer core is formed by two E- and C-shaped
 cores to improve active materials utilisation. Two-section
 primary winding is arranged on the side arms of the E-shaped
 core and connected to form a T network and a d.c. control
 winding is arranged on the C-shaped core. The E-shaped core can
 be laminated or formed by two C sections and cores are fixed at
 right angles.

Magnetic flux induced by the primary windings passes through
 two separate paths with 90 deg. phase shift which allows a.c./d.c.
 conversion applications. The d.c. control current passes through
 both sections, allowing effective control irrespective of control
 signal polarity. Bul.40/30.10.81 (5pp)

V2-G2A

SAVC/ * V02 L3586 E/34 *SU-877-633
 Transformer with linear lead/out - has region free from turns
 surrounding lead/out to reduce distortions in electric and
 magnetic fields

SAVCHENKO AI 25.02.80-SU-886368
 X12 (05.11.81) H01f-27/28
 25.02.80 as 886368 (907WD)

The transformer uses less material and requires less work to
 construct, and reduces electric losses by placing the turns of the
 external winding w.r.t. the end of the winding, so that the area of
 the linear lead-out of the internal winding is free from turns.

The transformer has a framework with a rod carrying the low
 voltage winding, hv winding. A linear lead-out is taken from the
 centre of the axis of this winding and passes through the region
 free from turns inside the regulating winding. Between the turns
 on the regulating winding are channels. The region free from
 turns limits distortions on the electric and magnetic fields, and